

B A R R Y B O R O U G H C O U N C I L .

P U B L I C H E A L T H D E P A R T M E N T .

A N N U A L R E P O R T

F O R T H E

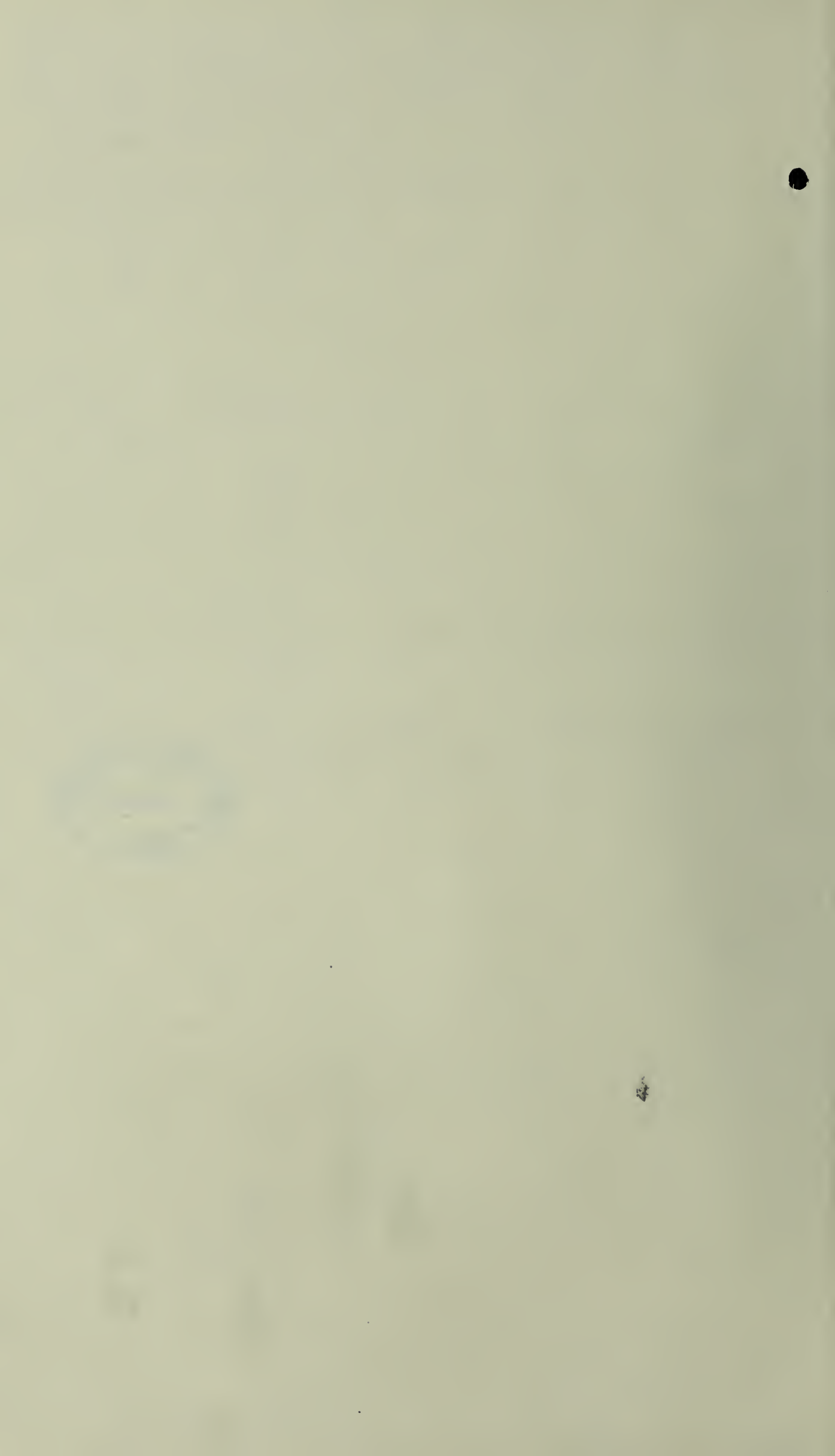
Y E A R

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E.I.Davies, M.B.,B.S.,(Lond), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health,
Medical Superintendent to the
Council's Hospitals.
Port Medical Officer.



Public Health Department,
Woodlands Road,
Barry.

To the Mayor and Members of the Barry Borough Council.

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report for the year 1945. It concerns the Public Health work of the Town and includes the work of the Port Health Authority.

This report is based on the various Government Circulars that apply to Barry.

The main features may be summarised under the following headings : -

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Vital Statistics. - These figures are based on the information supplied by the Registrar General. The Birth-rate for 1945 was 20.3 and it is interesting to note that this rate is similar to those for 1944 and 1943. The death-rate was 13.8 and showed a slight increase over that of 1944. 54.4% of the deaths occurred at 65 years of age and over. The number of infant deaths registered was 41 making an infant mortality rate of 55. 12 deaths occurred during the first week of life and 7 between the first and fourth weeks. Of the 41 deaths, the cause of death of 7 was given as Premature Birth.

Infectious Disease. - The incidence of infectious disease was more than during 1944, and this can be accounted for by the marked increase in the number of cases of measles notified. 178 cases were notified as compared with 7 in 1944. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever, and a slight increase in the number of cases of diphtheria.

The campaign in connection with Immunisation against Diphtheria was continued during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare. - The work of this section of the Public Health Department was satisfactory, and it is pleasing to record the co-operation given by the mothers attending the various clinics. The attendances by expectant mothers at the Ante-Natal Clinic was gratifying. Details of the work carried out at the Ante-Natal Clinic can be found in the Maternity and Child Welfare portion of this Report.

PORT HEALTH SERVICE.

The health and sanitary work at the Docks depend entirely upon the volume of trade, and in common with all South Wales Ports, there has been a steady decline in both import and export trade. In the past, Barry depended almost entirely upon the exportation of coal, but this appears to be a thing of the past and our hope for the future must be based upon an increase of import trade. The port possesses all the facilities necessary to place it in the forefront of the ports of the country and the diversion of trade from the larger ports to such ports as Barry would obviously result in a very much quicker turnover in merchant shipping, and consequently an improved employment figure.

The statistics relating to health and sanitation are set out and are satisfactory. The records of sickness do not reveal any matter for comment and this is probably due to the disembarkation of overseas personnel at the larger ports, and the reduction of vessels arriving direct from foreign ports.

I wish to thank the members of the Corporation for their kindness and support, and the Officers of the Health and other Departments for their continued assistance and co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

E.I.Davies,

Medical Officer of Health
and
Port Medical Officer.

November, 1945.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA. - 4,265.6 acres.

POPULATION. - For the statistical purposes of this Report the Registrar General's mid-year 1945 estimate of 36,440 has been used.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total.	M.	F.	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	
Live Births	(Legitimate)	672	359	313			
	(Illegitimate)	68	37	31			20.3
Stillbirths	...	28	14	14	Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) Births	....	36.4
Deaths	...	503	267	236	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	...	13.8
Deaths from pregnancy and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth					(from Sepsis... (from Other Causes	...	0.0 3.9
Death rate of Infants under one year of age : -							
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Deaths from Measles (All ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

BIRTHS - According to the Registrar General the births in Barry during 1945, numbered 740 (396 males and 344 females), this being 6 less than last year. The birth-rate was 20.3 compared with 20.3 in 1944.

The illegitimate births registered during 1945 numbered 68 (37 males and 31 females).

DEATHS. - The number of deaths for the year was 503, of this total (267 were males and 236 females). The death-rate from all causes was 13.8 per 1,000 population, compared with 12.6 for the previous year.

The deaths for all ages for the year were as follows : -

Under one year	...	...	...	41
One and under two years	...	...	...	1
Two and under five years	...	...	...	3
Five and under fifteen years.	...	...	...	11
Fifteen and under twenty-five years...	...	...	...	11
Twenty-five and under forty-five years	...	...	...	41
Forty-five and under sixty-five years.	...	...	...	121
Sixty-five years and upwards.	...	...	...	274
Total...	...	...	...	503

The number of deaths in each Ward are shown as follows : -

Cadoxton	...	...	...	74
Castleland	...	...	...	50
Court	...	...	...	52
Dock	...	...	...	60
High Street	...	...	...	62
Holton	...	...	...	110
Park	...	...	...	95
Total ...	...	...	...	503

Table 111.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1945.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population. Live Births.	Still Births.	Annual Death rate per 1000 Civilian Population.								Rate per 1000 Births Diarrhoea & Enteritis.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
			All Causes.	Ent- eric Fever.	Sm- all Pox.	Meas- les.	Scar- let Fever.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Diph- ther- ia.	Influe- enza.		
England and Wales.	16.1	0.46	11.4	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	5.6	43
135 Great Towns including London.	19.1	0.58	13.5	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.07	7.8	54
143 Smaller Towns (adjusted Popu- lation 25,000 - 50,000	19.2	0.53	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.07	4.5	43
London.	15.7	0.40	13.8	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.07	7.6	53
BARRY . . .	20.3	0.76	13.8	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.16	4.0	41

Of the 503 deaths, 464 were certified by registered medical practitioners, the District Coroner certified 38 deaths, and 1 was uncertified.

The variation in the mortality from selected causes at all ages during the year can be conveniently followed in Table 11.

CAUSES OF DEATH. - Table 11 shows the classification of the causes of death as recorded by the Registrar General.

Table 11.

Cause of Death.				Males.	Females.	Rate
All Causes.				267	236	13.8
1.	Typhoid and Para Typhoid Fevers	...	...	-	-	-
2.	Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	-	-	-
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	-	-	-
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	1	1	0.054
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	-	-	-
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System...	...	...	18	10	0.768
7.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	2	4	0.164
8.	Syphylitic Diseases	...	...	2	1	0.082
9.	Influenza	...	...	3	3	0.164
10.	Measles	...	...	1	-	0.027
11.	Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio Encephalitis	...	...	-	-	-
12.	Acute Infectious Lethargica	...	...	-	-	-
13m.	Cancer Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus..	...	...	-	-	-
13f.	Cancer Uterus	...	...	-	4	0.109
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	13	5	0.493
15.	Cancer of Breast	...	...	-	9	0.247
16.	Cancer of all other sites..	...	...	19	20	1.07
17.	Diabetes	...	...	-	5	0.137
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesion	...	...	26	30	1.536
19.	Heart Disease	...	...	68	64	3.622
20.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	...	...	6	2	0.219
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	24	6	0.823
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	10	15	0.686
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	...	...	4	3	0.192
24.	Ulceration of the stomach and Duodenum	...	...	-	-	-
25.	Diarrhoea (Under two years of age)...	...	...	2	1	0.082
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	1	2	0.082
27.	Other Digestive Diseases...	...	...	2	4	0.164
28.	Nephritis	...	...	7	6	0.356
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis...	...	...	-	-	-
30.	Other maternal Causes	...	...	-	3	0.082
31.	Premature Births	...	...	6	4	0.274
32.	Congenital Malformations, birth injury, etc.	...	...	7	5	0.329
33.	Suicide	...	...	2	-	0.054
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	2	-	0.054
35.	Other Violent Causes	...	...	13	6	0.521
36.	All Other Causes	...	...	28	23	1.399
Deaths of Infants under one year.				23	18	
	Total	...	...	23	18	
	Legitimate..	...	...	20	15	
	Illegitimate	...	...	3	3	
Live Births				396	344	20.3
	Total	...	...	396	344	
	Legitimate..	...	...	359	313	
	Illegitimate	...	...	37	31	
Stillbirths				14	14	
	Total	...	...	14	14	
	Legitimate..	...	...	14	14	
	Illegitimate	...	...	-	-

CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT DISEASES. - The Cancer death-rate for 1945 was 19.2 per 10,000 of the population as compared with a rate of 16.6 per 10,000 in 1944.

The system affected by this disease is shown in Table 11.

HEART DISEASE. - Deaths from this disease show an increase, the death-rate in 1945 was 36.22 per 10,000 of population as against 27.18 per 10,000 for 1944.

BRONCHITIS. - The death-rate for 1945 was 8.23 per 10,000 of the population as compared with 10.05 for 1944.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

NURSING IN THE HOME. - There is no private Nursing Home in the district for maternity cases.

General nursing is carried out by the Barry District Nursing Association who visit any patient on being communicated with by the doctor in attendance on the case.

LABORATORY SERVICE. - The following table shows the results of examinations of suspected specimens sent to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory during the year : -

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1945.

Specimen.	Number.	Results	
		Negative	Positive.
Suspected Diphtheria ...	591	405	186
Suspected Enteric Fever...	1	1	-
Suspected Ringworm ...	2	2	-
Suspected Tuberculosis ...	31	23	9
Other Examinations ...	3	3	-
Totals :-	628	433	195

HOSPITALS.

(1) TUBERCULOSIS. - The Sully Hospital is maintained by the King Edward VII National Memorial Association, and accommodation is provided for 300 patients - 150 men and 150 women. In addition, there are five Post-operative Recovery beds and six beds for sick staff. Of the 300 beds, 250 are for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 50 for pulmonary cases who have articular lesions.

(2) MATERNITY. - During the year there has been a great demand for the Institutional treatment of maternity cases. This has been brought about by the increased number of young married women living in rooms unsuitable for accouchement; and also the difficulty experienced by expectant mothers in obtaining assistance during their 'lying-in' period.

This has resulted in selecting certain types of cases for admission to Institutions. Only complicated cases of pregnancy and those where it was impossible on account of unsuitable home conditions, or lack of adequate home help, being sanctioned for admission to either the local Woodlands Road Nursing Home, or the City Lodge, Cardiff.

The total number of cases admitted to these Institutions were : -

(1) Nursing Home, Woodlands Road, Barry ...	102
(2) City Lodge, Cardiff ...	178
(3) Llandough Hospital, Penarth..	35
Total.	315

VITAL STATISTICS. - Table 1 shows the vital statistics of the District during the years 1941 - 1945.

TABLE 1.

Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District	Transferable Non-Residents Registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not Registered in the District.	Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
	No.	Rate.				Under 1 year.		At All ages.	
						Rate per 1000 nett births.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1945.	740	20.3	415	45	133	41	55	503	13.2
1944.	746	20.3	413	48	100	34	46	456	12.6
1943.	743	20.3	395	73	110	30	40	432	11.8
1942.	747	19.2	425	64	105	37	50	466	12.0
1941.	720	18.2	458	83	141	32	43	516	12.95

(3) CHILDREN. - There is no local children's hospital. A small children's ward for accident and surgical cases is provided at the Council's Accident and Surgical Hospital.

(4) FEVER. - Cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria are treated at the Isolation Hospital, Colcot Road, the number of beds available being 42. The total number of cases treated during the year being 188.

On account of the fact that there are no cubicle wards in this hospital, the Council have made arrangements with the Cardiff City Council to receive patients suffering from diseases of the enteric group, cerebro-spinal meningitis, acute poliomyelitis, encephalitis lethargica, erysipelas, and meningitis other than tuberculous.

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED AT THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, 1945.

Disease.	Remain ing Dec.31 1944.	ADMISSIONS.												Total No. of Cases.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	Jun.	Jly.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Scarlet Fev:	12	5	3	7	8	3	6	2	8	8	11	10	5	88
" "obs:	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	5
Diphtheria.	5	2	3	4	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	4	4	40
" "obs:	1	3	2	3	1	3	5	4	7	6	4	8	3	50
Measles.	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Chicken Pox.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Totals : -	18	10	10	15	11	10	14	11	18	17	18	23	13	188

(5) SMALLPOX. - The Small Pox Hospital situated off the Weycock Road has had no case for several years.

(6) ACCIDENT AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL. - This is a 39 bedded hospital situated in Wyndham Street, overlooking the Central Park. It is a modern and up-to-date surgical hospital. It deals with accidents and acute surgical cases of all types.

The work performed at this hospital is shown in the following table : -

<u>In-Patients.</u>		<u>Operations.</u>	
Patients remaining in			
Hospital 1.1.45	30	Major operations performed.....	814
Patients admitted up to			
December 31st, 1945.....	916	Minor operations performed.....	1,731
Total.....	946		2,545
Patients remaining in		Operations for removal of	
Hospital 31.12.45.....	27	Enlarged tonsils & Adenoids.....	113
Patients discharged, cured		Total number of days spent in	
or relieved.....	889	in hospital.....	10,703
Patients died.....	30	Average No. of days per patient	
Total....	946	spent in hospital.....	11.3

The total number of attendances in Out-Patient Department..... 22,703

AMBULANCE FACILITIES. - The Council are in possession of two modern ambulances, one for the removal of accident and surgical cases, and the other for the removal of infectious diseases to the various Isolation Hospitals for which the Council have made provisions. Details of the journeys will be found in the following table : -

Name of Service.	Number of journeys outside the Barry area.	Number of journeys within the Barry area.	Totals.
Public Health Service.	1	166	167
Maternity & Child Welfare.	213	167	380
Accident & Surgical Hospital.	31	2,612	2,643
Infectious Diseases Hospital.	12	957	969
Small Pox Hospital.	-	2	2
Miscellaneous.	64	11	75
Totals -	321	3,915	4,236

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) INFANT MORTALITY. - There were 740 births during the year, and 41 deaths of children under one year of age, resulting in an infant mortality rate of 55 per 1,000 registered births, as compared with 46 for 1944.

Of the 41 deaths, 12 occurred during the first week of life, and 7 between the first and fourth weeks.

The following table shows the causes of death of children under one year of age : -

1945. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

causes.	Under 1 week.	1 - 2 weeks.	2 - 3 weeks.	3 - 4 weeks.	Total number 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 mths.	3 mths. and under 6 mths.	6 mths. and under 9 mths.	9 mths. and under 12 mths.	Total Deaths under one year.
(Certified.	12	2	4	1	19	9	5	3	5	41
(Uncertified.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphyxia due to inhal-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
tion of own vomit.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough.	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	5	10
Con: Atelectasis	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Con: Atresia Bile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ducts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Con: Heart Disease	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Con: Enteritis	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Con: Scurvy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Con: Tetanus	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
Con: Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Con: Premature Birth	7	1	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Con: Umbilical Stenosis	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Con: Spina Bifida	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Con: Suffocation due to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pillow	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Con: Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Con: Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Totals -	12	2	4	1	19	9	5	3	5	41

(Total	740	Nett Deaths under	(Total.....	41
(Legitimate.....	672	one year of age.	(Legitimate...	35
(Illegitimate.....	68		(Illegitimate.	6

Stillbirths.	(Total.....	28
	(Legitimate.....	28
	(Illegitimate.....	-

(b) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS. - During the year 678 live births and 20 stillbirths were notified under the provisions of the Notification of Births Act.

The midwives notified 447 live births, whilst parents and doctors notified 231. 14 stillbirths were notified by midwives and 9 by doctors.

(c) MATERNAL MORTALITY. - There were 3 deaths from maternal causes during the year. The maternal death-rate equalled 3.9 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The respective figures for puerperal sepsis and other puerperal causes being, puerperal sepsis 0.0 and other puerperal causes 3.9 as compared with 0.0 and 0.0 for 1944.

(d) HEALTH VISITING. - Visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year : -

To expectant Mothers.....	First Visits....	243	Total visits	496
To Infants under one year of age..	"	649	"	3021
To Children one to five years.....	"		"	3347

INFANT FEEDING. - The following table shows the method of feeding of children under one year of age : -

Method of Feeding.	New Births.	Two Months.	Four Months.	Seven Months.	Nine Months.	12 Mths.	Total
Breast Only.	537	297	226	82	3	-	1,145
Breast & Cows Milk.	7	6	8	8	-	-	29
Breast & Other Foods.	21	27	24	76	48	-	196
Cows Milk Only.	7	14	15	15	-	-	51
Dried Milk Only.	62	122	159	105	58	-	526
Milk & Other Foods.	4	8	15	109	256	27	419
Condensed Milk and Patent Foods.	11	17	26	26	11	-	91
Other Foods.	-	-	-	23	122	419	564
Totals -	649	491	473	464	498	446	3,021

HOME VISITING OF CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE. - The following table shows the results of 3,347 visits to children under five years of age : -

Age.	Number Visited.	Number Defective.	Referred Own Doctor.	Referred Clinic.
15 months.	442	100	15	35
18 months.	373	42	10	32
21 months.	373	33	8	25
2 years.	418	29	14	15
2½ years.	387	30	9	21
3 years.	395	27	11	16
3½ years.	374	22	7	15
4 years.	307	12	4	8
4½ years.	212	7	1	6
5 years.	66	10	1	9
Totals -	3,347	312	80	232

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC. - This clinic functions twice weekly. The personnel consists of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and two Health Visitors.

During the year 465 expectant mothers were seen and made a total of 2,265 attendances. The average individual attendance during pregnancy was 4.9. Of the 740 births notified during the year 62.3% of the mothers had received ante-natal care at the Clinic.

The following abnormalities were discovered amongst the mothers : -

Anaemia	...	...	39
Varicose Veins..	...	...	33
Small measurements	...	...	22
Albuminuria	...	...	20
Oedema of Feet..	...	...	16
High Blood Pressure	...	...	14
Pre-eclampsia...	...	...	14
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	6
Gingivitis	...	...	6
Suspected Tuberculosis...	...	...	6
Threatened Abortion	...	...	5
Ante Partum Haemorrhage..	...	...	5
Disproportion...	...	...	3
Hydramnios	...	...	3
Placenta praevia	...	...	2
Syphilis	...	...	3
Gonorrhoea	...	...	1
Venereal Warts..	...	...	1
Jaundice	...	...	1

In addition, 59 cases of malpresentation were discovered and corrected.

70 Mothers were recommended to have their confinement in hospital on account of abnormalities of pregnancy or potential difficult labour.

The following list shows the abnormalities : -

Toxaemia of Pregnancy	...	...	24
Small Measurements	...	...	17
Anaemia	...	...	8
Rh.Negative	...	...	10
Ante Partum Haemorrhage..	...	...	5
Hydramnios	...	...	2
Venereal Disease	...	...	2
Heart Conditions	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	1

The number of mothers admitted to City Lodge on account of unsuitable home conditions was 77. (Own doctors emergency cases 24).

During the year, 20 expectant mothers were x-rayed at the Barry Accident and Surgical Hospital for confirmation of diagnosis.

Of the 465 cases examined, 17 were found not to be pregnant, 14 miscarriages occurred, and 11 stillbirths were notified.

Causes of stillbirths : -

Toxaemia of pregnancy	...	...	2
Prematurity (cause unknown)	...	...	3
Congenital abnormalities (Foetus)	...	...	4
Diabetic	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	1

The following table shows : -

Pregnancy.	Average Age in years.	Percentage of Total.
Primiparae	24.5	41.9
2nd Pregnancy	27.5	31.2
3rd "	30.6	14.0
4th "	35.0	6.5
5th "	33.2	3.3
6th "	31.9	3.1
7th "	39.6	0.6
8th "	39.0	0.6
9th "	41.0	0.2
10th "	42.0	0.6
11th "	-	-
12th "	43.0	0.2

The number of unmarried mothers attending clinic was 19. Of these 16 had their confinements at hospital, two at home with their parents, and one moved to another area. Close co-operation is maintained with the Probation Officer who helps them, and the Health Visitors follow up with after care of mother and child.

The number of premature births amongst mothers attending the Clinic during the year was 9. Two were stillbirths, (shown in previous Table), 2 died on first day, (1 mother Rh.negative - Irregular Antibodies) and one mother was eclamptic, both were confined in hospital. Five babies were thriving at the end of year.

265 routine blood tests were carried out during the year and of these two gave positive W.R. Both received treatment at the Glamorgan County Branch Clinic. One was delivered of a normal healthy baby, but the other has a premature - Stillborn.

In April 1945, routine blood tests for ascertaining blood grouping were instituted. 66 tests were done of which 13 were Rh.negative. The husband's of 7 of these had blood tests - one was Rh.negative and the other six Rh.positive. Of the six Rh.negative women who had Rh. positive husbands only one had developed antibodies against the husband's blood. She was admitted to Hospital, where labour was induced and the child given transfusion of Rh.negative blood, but it died at one day from Atelectasis.

(o) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES. - Three half-days a week have been set apart for the work of this branch of the Public Health Service. During 1945, the following attendances were made at the Centres : -

	Barry Dock.	Barry Island.	Total.
Babies (Under one year).	4,917	988	5,905
Children (Under school age).	1,131	261	1,392
Totals -	6,048	1,249	7,297

GYNAECOLOGICAL CLINIC. - This Clinic functions for the dual purpose of giving advice to mothers suffering from complaints peculiar to women and advice on contraception where pregnancy would be detrimental to the health of the mother.

During the year the Clinic was opened on 22 sessions, and 211 attendances were made, making an average of 9.6 patients per session. 59 new cases were seen and the remainder re-visits.

HOME HELPS. - No case was provided with the services of a Home Help.

OPERATIVE TREATMENT. - The following cases of children under school age received operative treatment : -

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	9
Dental Caries	...	28
		37

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. - During 1945, four cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified and of these two were admitted to hospital. Two cases responded to treatment and vision was unimpaired, one was receiving treatment at the end of the year, and the other died at the age of two weeks - cause of death being Prematurity.

DENTAL TREATMENT. - Cases are referred by the Medical Officer of The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and also the Medical Officer to the Dental Surgeon for treatment.

During the year, 66 expectant and nursing mothers and 28 children under school age, received treatment at the Dental Clinic. The following table shows the work done during 1945.

	No. of attend ances.	Extractions		Fillings.		Dress ings	Ana esth esia	Dentures		
		Perm anent	Temp orary	Perm anent	Temp orary			Part ial	Comp lete	Rep airs
Mothers.	139	163	-	18	-	30	38	2	3	1
Children.	37	-	20	-	5	9	13	-	-	-
Totals.	176	163	20	18	5	39	51	2	3	1

ORTHOPAEDICS. - Cases of physically defective children under school age are referred from the Centres to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff for treatment. The expenses incurred in necessitous cases are paid out of the Funds of the Neale Trust.

During the year, 19 cases received remedial treatment at the Hospital.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION. - The Barry Borough Council is the Registration and Supervising Authority. The Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitors are the appointed Infant Protection Officers. There are four adopted children on the Register and they are visited at regular intervals by the Health Visitors.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) Notifiable Diseases. - 403 cases of notifiable diseases were notified during the year as compared with 241 for the previous year. 123 were removed to hospital and the remainder treated at home. A complete tabulated statement of all notifiable diseases that occurred during the year is attached.

SCARLET FEVER. - During the year the prevalence of this disease decreased. 85 cases were notified, and of these, 76 were removed to hospital.

DIPHTHERIA. - The prevalence of this disease slightly increased during the year, there being 35 cases notified, as against 23 for the previous year. All the cases were admitted to hospital. In addition, 49 other cases were hospitalised and treated for various non-diphtheritic conditions such as tonsillitis, quinsy, vincent's angina, and septic conditions of nose and throat.

There were no deaths amongst cases of Diphtheria. The case fatality rate for this disease was 0.0 per cent, the 'attack' rate being 0.96 per 1,000 population.

IMMUNISATION. - The number of children dealt with during 1945 was as follows:-

Number of children who completed the full course of
immunisation. 709

Total number of children under 15 years of age who have been immunised amounts to 7,174.

ENTERIC FEVER. - (Including Para-Typhoid). No case of this group of diseases was notified during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. - During the year, 3 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified as compared with 2 for 1944.

PNEUMONIA. - 15 cases of Pneumonia (all forms) were notified during the year, compared with 6 for 1944. The death-rate was 0.626 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.598 for 1944.

ERYSIPELAS. - This disease showed a slight decrease during the year. 5 cases were notified as against 4 during the preceding year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. - This disease has already been referred to under the section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare work.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS. - Two cases of this disease were notified during the year.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER. - 1 case of cerebro-spinal fever was notified during 1944. The death-rate was 0.0 per 1,000 population.

MEASLES. - This disease showed a marked increase during the year. 178 cases were notified, compared with 7 in 1944. One death occurred.

WHOOPING COUGH. - 6 cases of whooping cough were notified during 1945. 2 deaths occurred, the death rate being 0.054 per 1,000 population.

TUBERCULOSIS - PULMONARY. - Fifty-two cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified as compared with forty-five for 1944.

OTHER FORMS TUBERCULOSIS. - 15 cases of Other Forms of Tuberculosis were notified during 1945, as compared with 13 for 1944.

The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.768 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.598 for 1944.

The death-rate from Other Forms of Tuberculosis was 0.164 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.224 for 1944.

The following Table shows the classification of new cases, and deaths during 1945 according to age groups and sex : -

Age Groups.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1 - 5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5 - 10	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
10 - 15	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	-
15 - 20	3	7	2	-	1	2	-	-
20 - 25	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	1
25 - 35	7	7	2	1	5	2	-	2
35 - 45	4	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
45 - 65	10	4	-	1	8	2	-	-
65 & Upwards	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Totals -	30	22	9	6	18	10	2	4

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925. - It was not necessary to take action under these Regulations, relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, Section 172. - No action was taken under this section, which empowers the Council to apply for an Order for the removal to Hospital of infectious persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.		DEATHS.	
Disease.	Number of cases notified.	No. of cases notified in each Ward.	
		Castland Ward.	Dock Ward.
Scarlet Fever.	85	25	7
Diphtheria.	35	8	3
Folliculitis.	2	1	1
Erysipelas.	5	2	2
Pneumonia.	15	3	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	1	1	1
Ophthalmia.	4	1	1
Measles.	4	1	1
Pulmonary T.B.	52	7	2
Other Forms T.B.	15	1	1
Intermittent Pyrexia.	3	1	1
Measles.	178	13	18
Whooping Cough.	10	3	1
Dysentery.	6	1	1
Chicken Pox.	1	1	1
Totals -	405	115	114

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

WATER. - The whole of the area of the Corporation is supplied by water from Taff Fechan and is good in quality and plentiful in quantity. The water is received in a storage reservoir at St. Lythans, and distributed throughout the district. Chemical and Bacteriological examinations are periodically made, and the results are invariably good, and no dangerous metals are present.

In addition to the supply for domestic consumption, the Corporation undertakes to supply a considerable quantity of water to the Great Western Railway Company for its docks and railway undertakings.

With the exception of a small number of temporary bungalows in the outlying portions of the district, the whole of the dwelling houses have separate piped supplies, and no houses are supplied by means of stand-pipes.

Copies of typical Chemical and Bacteriological results are set out below : -

Chemical Analysis.	Date of Analysis.	
	February 23rd.	August 15th, 1945.
Appearance in two-foot tube ...	Pale green - clear.	Pale green - clear.
Reaction	PH - 7.0	PH - 7.0
Colour (Burgess Scale)	20 units	20 units
Total Hardness -		
(a) Temporary	4.4	4.8
(b) Permanent	-	-
Chlorine	1.0	0.9
Nitrates (N.)	Pract: Nil	Pract: Nil
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate (in 4 hours at 80°F.)	-	-
Saline (or "Free" Ammonia)	-	-
Organic (or "Albuminoid") Ammonia	-	-
Poisonous Metals	Nil	Nil
Nitrites	Nil	Nil
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment	Pract: Nil	Small amount, vegetable cells & debris. Oxide of iron. Animate forms rare.
Residual free Chlorine	Nil	Nil
Volume of Sediment	-	0.2
Remarks	A fairly soft neutral water. The chemical & physical characters are satisfactory.	A fairly soft neutral water. The chemical and microscopical characters are satisfactory.
BACTERIOLOGICAL		
Bacteria developing per m.l. at 20°C	-	-
Bacteria developing per m.l. at 37°C	1	-
B. Coli present in	- m.l.	- m.l.
B. Coli absent from	50 m.l.	50 m.l.
Remarks	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.

RIVERS AND STREAMS. - There are no streams of any size in the area.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. - There are two main sea outfall system of sewerage disposal in the area, one situated at Cold Knap in the western end, and the other at Bendrick Rocks in the eastern end of the town. The sewers discharge below low water mark.

Three small septic tank installations operate in the west end of the district, but these will be done away with when an additional sewer is constructed in the Porthkerry Park area.

Flooding takes place in certain areas of the town during heavy weather and ultimately the question of additional outfall sewers will have to be considered.

With the exception of a few farmsteads and outlying houses, all other premises are connected to the public sewer.

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1945.

<u>REGISTERED PREMISES</u>	No. on Register	No. of Inspections.	No. of Premises where Nuisances or Defects discovered.	No. of Notices served.	No. of Re-Visits.
Common Lodging Houses	1	5	-	-	-
Seamen's Lodging Houses	44	290	3	3	6
Cowsheds	18	62	10	10	30
Dairies & Milkshops	95	110	8	8	22
Bakehouses.	26	70	14	14	24
Factories.	121	259	27	27	46
Total -	305	796	62	62	128
<u>OTHER PREMISES -</u>					
House Inspection		768	677	641	1093
Testing of Drains		102	(included above)		123
Schools & Public Buildings		20	-	-	-
Tents and Vans		12	-	-	20
Lanes and Dumps		116	9	-	42
Total -		1018	686	641	1278
<u>INSPECTION OF MEAT, FOODS, &c. -</u>					
Butchers' premises		180	1	1	6
Grocers' & Provision shops.		320	4	4	18
Fish & Fruit premises		206	22	22	41
Fish Friers' premises		28	3	3	23
Total -		734	30	30	88
<u>GRAND TOTAL -</u>	305	2548	778	733	1494

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS. - Particulars of inspection, and action taken in respect of premises controlled by Byelaws and Regulations are detailed in the summary of sanitary work carried out during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES. - There is only one common lodging house in the district, registered to accommodate 22 persons. This house has been frequently inspected and the Byelaws found to be generally well observed.

The accommodation is more than sufficient to meet the requirements.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES. - There are 44 seamen's lodging houses in the district, registered to accommodate 303 seamen. The houses are well kept and regulated, and are subject to constant supervision.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS. - There are only a few tents, vans and sheds in the district, and little difficulty is experienced with them.

FACTORIES. - The factories and workshops in the district have been systematically inspected and the details are set out in table below :-

1. INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power.	98	6	-
FACTORIES without mechanical power.	135	16	-
X. OTHER PREMISES under the act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises).	26	5	-
Total -	259	27	-
X. Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects.			
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Causing Prosec- utions.
Want on cleanliness. (S.1)	20	20	-	-
Overcrowding. (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature. (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation. (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences. (S.7)	-	-	-	-
(insufficient.	-	-	-	-
(unsuitable or defective	7	7	-	-
(not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-
Total ..	27	27	-	-

HOUSING. - (a) CLEARANCE & IMPROVEMENT AREAS. - Barry is a comparatively new town and consequently no areas have been scheduled for "clearance or "Improvement".

(b) DEMOLITIONS. - The few houses that were unfit for human habitation have already been demolished.

HOUSING REPAIRS. - The drive for new houses has greatly restricted the labour and materials available for remedial work in existing houses and consequently much greater effort is needed to maintain the standard of repairs in these houses. During the war years there was progressive deterioration in the condition of cottage properties, and it will take a considerable time to bring them back to the standard that should exist.

DRAINS. - During the year 102 drains were tested upon complaint or after repairs had been carried out. It has been pointed out in previous reports that all drains are subject to inspection before being closed in.

PUBLIC CLEANSING. - The bi-weekly removal of house refuse and the daily removal of trade refuse is carried out by means of mechanical transport. Salvage work in connection with the war effort is maintained in conjunction with public cleansing and trucks are attached to freighters in order that suitable material can be kept separate from the ordinary household refuse, which is conveyed to the Refuse Destructor and burnt.

BED BUG. - 86 complaints were investigated as to the presence of bed bugs, and generally speaking, the reports indicated only slight infestation.

In Corporation houses, employees are sent to disinfest by means of insecticides, blow-lamps, etc., and in privately owned houses, instructions are given as to the best means of dealing with bugs; insecticides are provided by the Health Department.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY. - 42 samples of milk were taken during the year and of these, 13 were reported unsatisfactory. In such cases, steps were taken with a view to the improvement of methods of production, and advice given as to the probable cause of the unsatisfactory results. Follow-up samples were taken in all cases until satisfactory results were obtained.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936. - Two retailers are licensed for the distribution of Tuberculin Tested milk, two for Pasteurised Milk and three for Accredited Milk.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES. - There are 18 producers and 95 retailers of milk within the area of the Council. Generally speaking, premises of both producers and retailers were kept in satisfactory condition. The quantity of milk produced within the area is relatively small, probably amounting to not more than 30% of the quantity consumed.

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME. - This scheme is being maintained and Pasteurised milk is supplied by two local retailers. The "Holder" process system is in use and no 'flash' pasteurisation plants are in operation in the district.

MEAT INSPECTION. - Meat inspection in butchers' shops is carried out by your Sanitary Inspectors and during the year 2,684 lbs. of meat were found unfit for human consumption. All such meat was made use of for animal and poultry feeding. The premises of retailers were found to be well maintained and practically all were equipped with up-to-date refrigeration plants.

FOOD INSPECTION. - Food inspections were regularly carried out and during the year 6,481 lbs. of various foods were found to be unfit for human consumption.

SHOPS AND OFFICES. - The provisions of the Shops Acts have been enforced, but restrictions placed upon trade have resulted in much shorter hours being worked than was formerly the case.

SMOKE ABATEMENT. - No complaints were received during the year as to nuisances caused by the emission of black smoke.

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1945.

1. - Inspection of dwelling houses during the year. -

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|-------|
| (1) | (a) | Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). | 768 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 1,093 |
| (2) | (a) | Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 61 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 109 |
| (3) | | Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. | 3 |
| (4) | | Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. | 641 |

2. - Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices : -

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	542
--	-----

3. - Action under Statutory Powers during the year : -

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | |
|-----|---|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. | 49 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices : - | |
| | (a) By owners. | 23 |
| | (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | - |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (1) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. | 7 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : - | |
| | (a) By owners. | 4 |
| | (b) By Local Suthority in default of owners | - |

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1945
(Continued)

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year : -

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. | Nil. |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. | Nil. |

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. | Nil. |

4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Over-crowding.

- | | |
|--|------|
| (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of year | 93 |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein. | 171 |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein. | 683 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year. | 23 |
| (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year. | Nil. |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases. | Nil. |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding. | Nil. |
| (e) The residential portions of a few shop premises are vacant but, generally speaking, these are situated in the seafaring quarter of the town and there is a difficulty in getting persons to reside in this locality. The Authority inspected the living accommodation at the rear of many business premises but found them unsuitable for conversion into flats. | |

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No case of legal proceedings was taken during the year.

DISINFECTION.

During the year 174 houses were disinfected, also a large quantity of bedding and clothing at the Steam Disinfector.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY OF BARRY.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1945.

BY THE

PORT MEDICAL OFFICER.

This is the 57th Annual Report on the work of the Barry Port Health Authority.

The Report covers the work of the Authority during the year and is prepared on the lines indicated in the Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health to Port Health Authorities.

JURISDICTION OF THE PORT.

The limits of jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority are as follows : -

"A straight line drawn due South from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the Parishes of Sully and Lavernock, and to the boundary of the said port, a straight line drawn due South from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the Parishes of St. Athans and Llantwit Major, to the boundary of the said port, and a line co-incident with that part of the boundary of the said port which lies between points at which the straight line hereinbefore mentioned meet such boundary together with the waters of the said port of Cardiff within such limits, and the place or places for the time being appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for such part of the said port, and every place for the time being for the mooring and anchoring of ships for such part of the said port, under regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and the docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays, and streams belonging to such part of the said port."

The contributing Riparian Authorities are the Cardiff Rural District Council, and the Cowbridge Rural District Council. The boundary of the district therefore extends from a point at Swanbridge immediately opposite the eastern side of Sully Island to a point approximately one mile West of the Leys. The latter position is known as Penry Bay.

The Medical Officer to the Port Health Authority desires to express his appreciation for the assistance received from H.M. Customs Officers, the Officers of the Great Western Railway Docks Authorities, the Harbour Master and the Pilots, who have co-operated in the maintenance of Public Health and the prevention of disease in the port.

E.I. Davies,

Port Medical Officer,
Port Health Authority.

November, 1946.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING 1945.

TABLE A. (Ministry of Health.)

	Number.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected. By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.	No. reported to be defective.	No. of vessels on which defects were remedied.	No. of vessels Reported as having, or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.
FOREIGN.							
Steamers	304	1,307,953	16	304	48	48	4
Motors	10	25,344	1	10	3	3	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Foreign	314	1,333,297	17	314	51	51	4
COASTWISE.							
Steamers	1,376	876,494	16	626	97	93	1
Motors	292	38,076	-	-	14	14	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Coastwise	1,668	914,570	16	626	111	107	1
Total Foreign & Coastwise	1,982	2,247,867	33	940	162	158	5

x Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

Table 11 - Ships Inspected
during 1945.

Table 11 shows the nationality of ships inspected during the year, and it will be seen that approximately one-half are British ships, the remainder being vessels of all nationalities, the highest proportion of which are American, followed mainly by Norwegian, Dutch and Swedish.

Nationality.	Motor & Steam.	Sail.	Total
British	488	-	488
American	211	-	211
Norwegian	60	-	60
Dutch	51	-	51
Swedish	44	-	44
Danish	22	-	22
Greek	19	-	19
Belgian	12	-	12
Eire	9	-	9
Czechoslovakia	6	-	6
Polish	5	-	5
Panama	5	-	5
French	4	-	4
Cyprian	4	-	4
Total	940	-	940

Sources of Water Supply.

- (a) For the Port. Drinking water is supplied from the town supply, through the Great Western Railway Company.
- (b) For Shipping. The same supply as in (a) is used for shipping.
- (c) Water Boats. There are no water boats in use in the Port.

Eleven samples of water were taken from ships supplied.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies.

Number of Samples.	Satisfactory.	Moderate Purity	Doubtful. Purity.	Contamin- ated.
11	11	-	-	-

Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933
and
Port Health (Amendment Regulations, 1945).

(1) Arrangements for Dealing with Declaration of Health.

All Pilots immediately on boarding any foreign going vessel approaching the Port, shall hand the Master a form of Declaration of Health (P.S.1.)

(2) Boarding of Vessels on Arrival.

Vessels arriving from infected ports or having infectious disease on board, are boarded by the Port Medical Officer or his Deputy and one of the Port Health Inspectors. All other vessels are boarded on arrival at the Lady Windsor Lock by one of the Port Health Inspectors.

(3) Notification to the Authority of Inward Vessels requiring Special Attention (Wireless Messages, Land Signal Stations, Etc.,

Masters of vessels requiring special attention on arrival are able to get in communication with the Port Health Authority by wireless (Telegraphic Address - Portelth, Barry) giving particulars and probable time of arrival.

Pilots, and the Officers of H.M. Customs, are regularly supplied by the Port Health Authority with lists of ports where dangerous epidemic disease is known to exist.

(4) Mooring Stations Designated under Article 10.

(a) Within the Docks.

The berth at No.21 Buoys, No.1.Dock is allocated as an internal mooring station but in the event of the berth being occupied, the Great Western Railway Company will afford every facility at some other point within the Docks.

(b) Outside the Docks.

This matter was discussed with the Ministry of Health, H.M. Customs Chief Officer, the Harbour Master, a Senior Pilot, and the Port Medical Officer, and finally it was left to the discretion of the Medical Officer as to its suitability or otherwise.

(5) Particulars of any Standing Exemptions from the Provisions of Article 14.

(1) Where a ship (whether a foreign-going or not) arrives in a district from a foreign port and it appears to the Customs Officer from answers to questions in a declaration of health or from answers to enquiries made by him or otherwise : -

- (a) that during the voyage (or, where the voyage has lasted more than six weeks, during the last six weeks) there has been on the ship a death from illness suspected to be of an infectious nature or a case of such illness; or
- (b) that the ship has called at a port or seaboard included in the list referred to in Article 11; or
- (c) that during the voyage (or, where the voyage has lasted more than six weeks, during the last six weeks) plague has occurred or been suspected amongst rats and mice on the ship or sickness or death not attributable to poison or other measures for destruction has occurred amongst the rats and mice on the ship,

he shall direct that the ship shall be taken to and detained at a mooring station unless the medical officer or other authorised officer of the sanitary authority otherwise allows.

(2) The Medical Officer may also direct that a ship arriving from a foreign port shall be detained for medical examination, and may hand a notice in writing to that effect to the customs officer who, if he is the first officer to visit the ship, shall deliver the notice to the master.

Arrangements have been made with H.M. Customs for standing exemption from detention, under Article 14 in the following instances: -

- (a) Vessels arriving with minor infectious disease,
- (b) Vessels arriving from infected ports with clean Declaration of Health,
- (c) Vessels from infected ports with minor infectious disease on board.

Vessels under the above-mentioned headings are allowed to proceed to their normal place of mooring, loading or discharge under a modified form of pratique, the medical officer of health notified of their arrival, and Article 16 put into operation.

(6) Experience of Working of Article 16.

During the year in no case was it necessary to enforce the provisions of this Article.

(7) Arrangements for Medical Inspection.

(a) Premises and Waiting Rooms.

Port Medical Officer's Office, Port Health Inspectors' Office.

(b) Cleansing and Disinfection.

The Port Health Officers undertake the disinfection of infected quarters, and infected bedding is removed to the Public Health Centre for steam disinfection.

Vermineous persons are removed by ambulance to the Public Health Centre where they are bathed, and their clothing and other articles are disinfected by steam.

- (c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations. There is none.

- (d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox and other infectious diseases.

(i) Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague.

Arrangements have been made for the treatment of persons suffering from Plague, Cholera and Yellow Fever at the Council's Isolation Hospital, Weycock Road. This hospital is also used for cases of smallpox. No other types of infectious disease are dealt with at this hospital.

(ii) Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

Cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever occurring in the Port are removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital of the Barry Borough Council.

(iii) Small-pox and Chicken Pox.

Cases of Small-pox and Chicken Pox occurring in the Port of Barry, are removed to the Small-pox Hospital of the Barry Borough Council.

(iv) Other Infectious Diseases.

On account of the fact that there are no cubicle wards in the Barry Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Council have made arrangements with the Cardiff City Council to receive patients suffering from diseases of the enteric group, cerebro-spinal meningitis, polio-myelitis, encephalitis lethargica, erysipelas, and meningitis other than tuberculous.

Other cases of infectious sickness landed from vessels such as dysentery, malaria, influenza, pneumonia, and measles are admitted to the Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.

(e) Ambulance Transport.

A motor ambulance for infectious disease is provided by the Barry Borough Council.

(f) Supervision of Contacts.

Contacts if allowed to remain on the ship are kept under daily observation by the Port Medical Officer. If after examination they are permitted to proceed to their own homes, their names and addresses are taken and notification is sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they are going.

8. Arrangements for the Bacteriological or Pathological Examination of Rats for Plague, and other Bacteriological or Pathological Examinations

These examinations are carried out at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, The Parade, Cardiff.

9. Treatment of Venereal Disease.

Arrangements for the Detection and Treatment of Venereal Diseases amongst seamen.

Careful inquiry is always made of the responsible officers of ships relating to the possibility of cases of venereal disease amongst the crew, and leaflets with full directions are distributed to masters of vessels.

The following Table gives details relating to treatment of Venereal Diseases during the year.

Seamen treated at Venereal Diseases Clinic.

1945.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.	Non Venereal.	Totals.
<u>Cases.</u>					
Total	33	3	27	2	65
New	26	3	27	2	65
<u>Attendances.</u>					
Total	149	4	75	6	234
New	126	4	75	6	211

10. Arrangements for the Interment of Dead.

When death occurs on board ships at the Port of Barry, the body is removed to the mortuary and arrangements made for the interment.

Table C. (Ministry of Health).

Disease.	No. of cases during 1945.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous five years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Diphtheria	-	1	1	2.0
Chicken Pox	-	1	1	0.2
Scabies	-	41	33	6.6

Table D. (Ministry of Health).

Disease.	No. of cases during 1945.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous five years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Cerebro-Spinal Men:	-	1	1	0.2
Pulmonary T.B.	-	1	1	0.2
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	0.2

The figures relating to rat destruction, deratisation certificates, deratisation exemption certificates issued during the year can be found in Tables 10 and 11.

Continuous measures against rat prevalence of premises in the vicinity of the docks, on quays, wharves and warehouses are carried out.

Rats destroyed during 1945. Table E. (Ministry of Health).

[illegible]

TABLE VIII

Table F. (ministry of Health).

(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

Number of Rats.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total.
Black Rats	27	27	33	20	23	17	15	21	25	32	24	26	290
Brown Rats	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Species not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rats Examined	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	21
Rats infected with Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

All ships are inspected by the Port Health Inspectors as soon as possible after berthing.

Inquiries are made as to the occurrence of any cases of sickness during the voyage, or if any member of the crew is at present sick or suffering from venereal disease; rat prevalence and rat mortality; the source of the water supply, cleansing of tank and bilges, and all matters affecting the health of the crew.

The living quarters are inspected, and in the event of any defects, notices are served requiring the necessary remedial work to be carried out.

DEFECTS OF SANITATION. - During the year, 162 informal notices were served on owners and masters of vessels requiring them to remedy defects discovered after routine inspections. These notices specified 470 defects of sanitation and represented 7 defects of original construction, 54 wear and tear, and 409 lack of cleanliness.

The following is a detailed list of the defects discovered during the year.

	Defects discovered.	Defects remedied.	Defects not remedied.
<u>DEFECTS OF ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION.</u>			
No Water to cook's wash-place	1	-	1
No Water to crew's wash-place	1	1	-
Insufficient food lockers to forecastles	1	1	-
<u>LIGHTING AND HEATING.</u>			
Insufficient heating to quarters	4	4	-
Total -	7	6	1
<u>STRUCTURAL DEFECTS THROUGH WEAR AND TEAR</u>			
Defective steam pipes	4	4	-
" refrigerators	1	1	-
" closet pans	10	10	-
" side ports	6	6	-
" hawse pipes	4	4	-
" discharge pipe to pantry	1	1	-
" skylights	1	1	-
" flushing cisterns to closets	3	6	2
" steam radiators	3	3	-

Leaking Deckheads	3	3	-
Defective table in messroom	1	1	-
" clothes locker	1	1	-
Choked closets	6	6	-
" waste-pipe to wash basins	1	1	-
Defective closet seats	4	4	-
Total -	54	52	2
<u>DIRT AND OTHER CONDITIONS</u>			
<u>PREJUDICIAL TO HEALTH</u>			
Dirty forecastles	94	94	-
" messrooms	21	21	-
" wash-places	41	41	-
" ice-boxes	3	3	-
" provision rooms	12	12	-
" closets	56	53	3
" bedding	5	5	-
" refrigerators	2	2	-
" galleys	6	6	-
Accumulations of refuse	46	39	7
Total -	286	276	10
<u>VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.</u>			
Living accommodation	66	66	-
Galleys	4	4	-
Pantries	5	5	-
Storo-rooms	7	7	-
Bedding	41	41	-
Total -	123	123	-
Grand Total -	470	457	13

Number of vessels subject to detailed examination.....	940
" " notices served.....	162
" " " complied with.....	158
" " " partially complied with.....	4
(a) Percentage of defects remedied.....	97.23
(b) " " " of original construction remedied	85.7
(b) " " " through wear and tear remedied...	96.3
(d) " " " due to dirt and other conditions prejudicial to health remedied...	96.5
(e) " " " due to vermin remedied.....	100.0

Table J. (Ministry of Health)
Classification of Nuisances.

Number inspected during 1945.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear & tear.	Dirt, vermin & other conditions.
940	7	54	409

FOOD INSPECTION.

1. - Action taken under : -

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937
The Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926
The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food)
Regulations, 1925 - 1939.
The Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934.

The Cold Stores were inspected during the year and 3,304 lbs of meat was condemned.

Several grain cargoes were examined during the year, and 20,620 lbs of wheat was found unfit for milling, and was prepared for animal feeding.

2. - Shellfish.

There are no shellfish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority.

3. - Number of samples of food examined by : -

(a) Bacteriologist.

Nature of Sample) Nil.
Result of examination	

(b) Analyst.

Nature of sample) Nil.
Result of examination	

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

(a) Factories and Workshops.

The Port Health Inspectors made frequent inspections of the sanitary conveniences on the dockside during the year. All nuisances discovered have been reported upon and the remedial work carried out. The conditions from a public health point of view are satisfactory.

(b) Foreign Animals Orders, 1910 - 1919.

These orders prohibit the importation of animals into British home ports, scheduled ports, and countries, and also provide for the disinfection and cleansing of vessels on which animals are carried.

140 dogs, 107 horses, 6 sheep, 5 pigs and 3 cows were brought to the port on vessels.

(c) Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930.

No orders were issued under the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930, during the year.

(d) Dangerous Drugs.

Six certificates for supply of scheduled drugs under these Acts were issued during the year.

Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates.

The under-mentioned Table shows the number of Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during 1945.

Table H. - (Ministry of Health)

No. of Ships.	Number of Deratisation Certificates issued.					No. of Derat- isation Exempt- ion Certif- icates issued.	Total Certif- icates issued.
	After fumigation with			After trapp- ing, Poison- ing.	Total.		
	H.C.N.	Sulphur.	H.C.N. and Sulphur.				
87	32	-	-	-	32	55	87

TABLE X.

Table G. (Ministry of Health.) Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "infected or "suspected" Vessel or Vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the Port during the year.

Total Number of such vessels arriving.	Number of such vessels fumigated by SO ₂	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such vessels fumigated by HCN.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc. were employed.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE XI

Table H.x (Ministry of Health.) Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage.	No. of Ships.	No. of Deratisation Certificates issued.				No. of Deratisation Exemption Certificates Issued.	Total Certificates Issued.
		After fumigation with H.C.N.	SO ₂	H.C.N. and SO ₂	Trapping, Poisoning etc.,		
Ships up to 300 tons ...	5	1	-	-	-	4	5
" from 301 - 1,000 tons	17	8	-	-	-	9	17
" " 1,000 - 3,000 "	27	11	-	-	-	16	27
" " 3,001 - 10,000 "	38	12	-	-	-	26	36
" over 10,000 tons ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals -	87	32	-	-	-	55	87

x. Applicable only to those Ports approved by the Minister of Health for the issue of Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926. (Form Port 11.)

